NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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From the Portsmouth Journal.

BIRDS.

It has been the ravenous practice of man to destroy all those beautiful creatures—and the more beautiful, the more furious he is to destroy them, and that too without the least gain.

Now can we be candid enough to consider the evil consequences of this practice, as well as the great benefits to be derived in forbearance of such a practice? It is my present intention to set forth some of the evils resulting from such brutal and inhuman practices, and to endeavor to bring to view some of the benefits unavoidably resulting from thier discontinuance.

It is a melancholy fact in this vicinity, and probably elsewhere, at least as far as the extent of the New England States, that our songsters, who give the most delightful of all melody, are so extinct, that in our usual walks of business or of pleasure it is rare to hear or see a solitary one, especially one of those admired songsters the *mavis or mock bird* that is so distinguished above all others of the bird tribe,—especially to see her so bold as formerly, rise to the top of a high tree, determined that every note should be distinctly heard, and there for fifteen minutes in succession, without the least intermission never repeat a single note; as soon as her song is ended, she is sure to remove to another of the loftiest tops and pitch another song in as clear and deliberate a manner as any of the human tribe possibly can.—Now the poor songster, if she presumes to show her head, or sing us one of her old hundreds, even in a bush, she is immediately put to death.

The singing of birds in general, is above all music particularly at the closing of our long frozen winters, after being long shut up and excluded from most of the enlivening exhibitions of nature. The sight of a variety, and of plenty of those birds with their warbling voices around us in our walks, and in our business, would change the present melancholy scene very much. It is surprising that we notice the very great difference within a few years; I could once see a tolerable number of different species in my orchard, and about my farm; but men as they call themselves, and boys, would flock around my dwellings, and in dry seasons, when there was much danger of fire being kindled from their guns. Every bird of every description, was shot on its nest, or off, no matter, if a bunch of birds could be obtained to carry home for a show. I am not troubled with those gunners now; there are no birds on my farm save barn swallows, and a pair of Pewees, who are sure to come home every season, and breed in an outbuilding undisturbed.—We endeavor to protect them from guns and stones. They are as tame as we wish them; and they take off a few of the insects that infest our eyes and ears.

Besides the privation named of the sight and music of those birds, we are sensible of a great increase of insects that infest our fruit trees, and that prey upon our grain and corn fields. We may positively assert, that if birds were increased a thousand to one, hopping over our grounds in search for their food, that there would be a great diminution of those insects amounting to nearly total extinction. There are many that feed on the insects on fruit trees, which if undisturbed, from a common course of nature, would free them from these pests which ruin the fruit. The different species of Woodpeckers used to be plenty, which are now almost extinct, from their exposed state, in searching out fruit orchards. The Cuckoo is a fine but rare bird; she exposes herself from singing her very melodious songs; also from the circumstance of her particular manner of living, which I believe is wholly on caterpillars. I have seen them light at a new nest and clear it completely.

There are many species of birds which I have not mentioned as to their beauty and usefulness, and some few that are mischievous. My design has been to show that we once were delighted with, and benefitted by those birds, and that we are now living in this dreary land, without their company, and without their great benefit. And now I will show that if we choose, we can soon enjoy their company again.

The remedy is practicable, it is only to *legislate in their favor*. To make the thing more perfect, *every State* should go hand in hand. A heavy fine should be laid against those who destroy any birds, except the most mischievous.

MANGEL WURTZEL FOR CATTLE.

By the Editor of the American Farmer.

Last year we made an experiment with mangel wurtzel for cattle, and the result was highly satisfactory—so much so that we shall hereafter adopt it in preference to all other root crops for the purpose. Having about the sixth of an acre of ground prepared for early corn for which we had not seed enough, we determined to plant it in mangel wurtzel as an experiment, having very little confidence in its equality with ruta baga. We accordingly soaked the seed twenty-four hours in warm water, laid off furrows about two feet apart, and dropped the seed six or eight inches apart, covering it as we do corn. When the plants were up, we passed over the field with a weeding hoe, and subsequently run a small plough through it twice, clearing out the weeds with a hoe. This is all the cultivation it had, and we feel certain that all the work bestowed upon it, including the original preparation of the ground for corn, did not amount to more than two full days work for one man. We put no manure on the ground, though it had been manured the year before for potatoes, and for planting in early York cabbages, which were killed by the severity of the winter. The soil was a fair medium mold, a mixture of sand, clay and vegetable matter; high ground, but level. When the mangel wurtzel was gathered, it was estimated by every one at seventy-five bushels; some more, but none less. It was also perfectly evident that we might have taken at least one-fourth more, if not double the quantity, from the same ground, had we planted more carefully, and laid the rows fifteen or eighteen inches apart, instead of two feet. There were many places in the rows where there was not a plant for six or eight feet; and then again many places where they were so crowded that the roots could not fairly develope themselves.

As food for cattle, especially for milch cows, our experiment was as follows: In October our best milch cow began to fail in her milk, and we cut an arm full of the tops of mangel wurtzel for her; this seemed to have a good effect, and it was repeated night and morning for a week, when she fully recovered her usual supply. The leaves were then withheld, and she immediately failed again in her milk. At that time her full quantity was about twelve quarts a day, and when the mangel wurtzel leaves were withheld, the quantity she gave was only about six quarts. She had a good pasture, with an excellent stream of water in it, and plenty of salt during the time: but at that season the grass does not afford sufficient nutritive matter.

After another week we began giving her the roots of the mangel wurtzel, cut small, and occasionally sprinkled with shorts or corn meal, and a little salt; one peck of the roots given thus, had the same effect on her milk that the tops had; and we suspended these a week, to try their effect the more certainly. The result was as above stated, a conviction that mangel wurtzel is the best and most profitable root we can raise for milch cows.

After cutting off the leaves, they very soon grow out again, so that they may be cut every fortnight. But we think it better to select the largest roots from crowded places, and give them tops and all; as we think the new growth of leaves is at the expense of the roots.

FRUIT TREES.

Dr. Thatcher gives the practice of an intelligent cultivator, in pruning young trees in the nursery, which we consider very judicious:

"*Mr. Cooper* remarks that the side shoots *should not be cut close to the stem*, as the whole growth is thereby forced to the top, which becomes so weighty as to bend and spoil the tree. A better method is to cut *the ends of the side shoots*, which will encourage the growth of the trunk, until it acquires strength to support a good top. The side shoots may then be cut close. In forming the top Mr. C. has found it necessary *to lighten the east and northeast sides*, as fruit trees generally incline that way; and *to encourage the branches on the opposite quarters*, TO KEEP THE SUN FROM THE TRUNK; otherwise the rays of that luminary, when striking nearly at right angles, will kill the bark, bring on canker, and ruin the tree."

Professor *Lindley* says that transplanted trees "*should not be headed down the first year*, nor will they require to be headed down afterwards, in such trees whose growth is upright; but such as are of a pendant growth *should remain till they are well established in the ground*; and *may then be headed down*." In giving directions for the treatment of dwarf trees, he also says "*they should not be cut down when planted*, but should stand a year, and *then be headed down*."—*Genesee Farmer.*

To render Fruit Trees productive.—If the ground is richly cultivated for crops, the trees will grow thriftily, but will ripen but a little fruit. After they have acquired a sufficient size, the ground should be laid down to grass, or, when more convenient, a wide walk should be made over their roots.—*American Gard. Mag.*

From the Southern Agriculturist.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF HORSES WHILST TRAVELLING.

As it is your request, I will now endeavor to say something about the treatment of a horse upon a journey, though, I assure you, that you have travelled much more than I have. I will however, say how I would treat my nags.

It is of great importance that the horse be in good condition before the journey is commenced, not very fat; he should eat nothing but the most solid food for sometime before you start, nothing light or green, for nine out of ten horses will founder if fed on green food. *Early* in the morning give a few swallows of water for some horses will not eat without, particularly if feverish at night. Give three quarts of corn soon after the water; he should not be limited in fodder, but let him have it before him from the time he is put up at night till you start. Give him as much water as he will drink before you start, travel very slow for the first hour, for many horses are foundered from the body becoming suddenly hot when full of cold water, just as when the reverse happens filling the body with cold water when it is hot. Give about a gallon of water frequently, for by giving a small quantity often, the stomach is kept more cool, and there is less danger. Twice or three times a day put about a pint of corn meal and a little salt into the water, and stir it well in. *Whenever* you water on the road, move off the horse *immediately*, to stand still after drinking is very wrong. When you stop for any time, say for an hour or so, do not water till you are going off. I never give corn during the day—three or four quarts of oats may be given, and fodder or hay, for the quantity he will eat will not injure him. In hot dusty weather it is very gratifying to the horse to wash or wipe the face, and the inside of the nostrils with a sponge and cold water, and if you add a little vinegar it is better; do this at the time of, and before watering. When you stop for the night, let the horse go into a lot to wallow and walk about for half an hour, then let a few bundles of fodder or hay be given to him while he is rubbed, curried and brushed, and afterwards as plentifully as can be given. When cool have his legs washed with soap and cold water, and the feet picked out, and then let him have his fill of water, but without salt. Be careful that the horse *always* eats some fodder *before* he gets his corn; give a strong large horse eight quarts of corn at night, or as many ears as are equal to it—it is better to feed on the ear than to shell it, as the horse eats not so fast and will perhaps eat less. If the corn is new give but half the quantity; always give oats in the morning if to be got, six quarts will not injure a horse. If the horse gets galled, wash the parts with *strong* whiskey and water. If your horse becomes dull and heavy on the journey, or loses his appetite, tie a lump of gum assafœtida on his bit, covered or wrapped in a strong rag. This may be continued for the whole journey, and I believe prevents his taking any distemper if put with sick horses, or in stables where they have been: it is also a preventive of founder. Horses sometimes get lame on the road without any apparent cause. It is generally from being improperly shod. There are such various notions as to the treatment of a horse when foundered, that it is difficult to know what to say on the subject. I would bleed freely from the neck—give a pint of whiskey with a little warm water and molasses, with a lump of alum about the size of a nutmeg dissolved in it, and urge the horse on his journey.

I have now my good sir, said what I would do with my horse on the road, and if any part of it is worth your consideration, you are welcome to it. Hoping that you will excuse great hurry and blunders, and with my best wishes for your having a safe and pleasant time of it,

I remain yours with regard, B.

GREAT EXPLOIT.

On Saturday, a pair of horses before a light wagon, trotted over the Centreville course on Long Island, 100 miles in two minutes less than 10 hours, and, of course, won the bet of 1000 dollars. Is this not unprecedented?—*New York Gazette.*

The *New York Commercial* adds the following particulars relating to this cruel treatment of these fine horses. We agree with the New-York editor that it is a fit subject for the Grand Jury:

It was a match against time by two horses belonging to Mr. R. B. Thiell, of this city, for $1500, to trot in a light four wheel carriage, one hundred miles in ten successive hours; and was won, having two minutes thirty-five seconds to spare. If what we have heard be correct, the latter part of the match was a scene revolting to humanity. The horses performed wonders the first eighty miles, but evidently flagged the ninth hour, and on the tenth, became so completely worried, that, during a portion of that time, they were whipped with a degree of cruelty unheard of on any course in this country or in Europe. One of the morning papers states that men with whips had to drive them around the last mile, and that there is little hope of the recovery of one of these fine animals—should he even survive, he will never be fit for the road again. We shall be glad to give contradiction to this statement, if it be untrue. If it be true—and we had the story from the lips of a gentleman who was on the course—the authors deserve strong public censure, and it is the duty of the grand jury to indict them.

From the Maine Farmer.

WASHING SHEEP.

The time of the year has commenced, when, if it is not already done, sheep must soon be washed. Now who does not know how to wash sheep? Aye, but how few there are washed as they should be. Thousands of dollars are lost to Maine annually from neglect in the single operation of washing wool as it ought to be done. The wool merchant always ready and abundantly willing to to decry the article, finds that it is not so clean. He accordingly makes an allowance for the dirt, and depend upon it he makes more of an allowance than the real amount of the dirt would warrant.

Hence by the work not being thoroughly accomplished, a loss is sustained; a loss which though it may not amount to much to individuals, yet in the aggregate will swell to a large sum. Most of our farmers use no soap while washing their sheep. Others use so little that it does no good. Now a liberal use of this article would save much money to the community, not only by diminishing the allowance made for extraneous matter in the wool, but in the reputation which would be gained by always having perfectly clean fleeces. Manufacturers complain that although the staple of the wool from Maine is good, it is generally wretchedly cleansed. There is another point in this business which on the score of humanity we would urge upon our farmers. It is care and tenderness exercised towards the animal during the operation. The work is too often entrusted to thoughtless boys and to others, who having a job to perform feel no interest in the flock and use but little gentleness towards the sheep in their hands. Many sheep receive injuries from the shaking and wrenching and slatting about which they are doomed to undergo while in the hands of the washer. After having washed your sheep thoroughly be careful where you put them, if you would not lose your labor entirely. A clean smooth pasture free from sandy places, old decaying stumps, or burnt logs, should be the place for them to run in till shearing time. Many who in fact are careful in washing, are careless in this particular, and thereby lose nearly the whole of their labor. The sheep lie down in the sand, or they rub against the stumps, &c., and in a few minutes fill their fleeces with a load of dust or sand. We repeat, more care in this business will save the State much money, and not only this, but retrieve the reputation of our flocks.

FRAUD IN WOOL.

The practice of rolling up a quantity of pulled wool, tag-locks, and filth in fleeces, has become so prevalent of late in many of the wool-growing districts, that it is proper at this time, when shearing is near at hand, to caution those who are about to purchase wool of the farmers, to examine critically the condition in which the wool is put up, and whenever fraud is discovered, the severest penalty the law will permit, should be inflicted on the perpetrator. Instances have occurred where nearly a fourth part of the weight of what was supposed to be purely fleece wool, has proved to be something of an entirely different character. Many extensive manufacturers have declared it as their determination not to purchase wool at any rate unless it is in good condition.—*Courier.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

SLIGHT COLDS.

I noticed in the Pennsylvanian of May 10, some remarks on a *slight cold.* This subject is certainly important, and the nostrums too often resorted to in such cases, tend more to create serious complaints than to cure. The neglect of mismanagement of these slight colds are often the means of inducing consumption, inflammation of the lungs, and other incurable disorders. We have often heard of molasses and rum, of hoarhound candy, and other nostrums. Now it is obvious that what we call a slight cold, is a stoppage of the imperceptible evacuation by the skin, and all stimulants or astringents are hurtful. To restore this tendency to the surface, is the main object, and I know nothing better than to take a tea spoonful of ipecacuanha—pour on to it about a gill of warm but not hot water—take one tea spoonful of this tea three or four times a day, keeping in the mouth a small piece of saltpetre about as large as a pea and swallow the spittle—this will cure in most cases.

Medicus.

To temper Large Instruments.—W. H. Raiford, in the Southern Planter, says, some wrought iron ploughs will last twice as long as others. This is owing, in a great measure, to the tempering. It is in vain, he says, to attempt to temper large instruments in a small quantity of impure water. The more and the purer the water the better will be the temper.

ALTERNATE HUSBANDRY

—Has been a principal means of converting one of the poorest counties of England, the county of Norfolk, into one of the most productive and wealthy. Most of this county possesses a sandy soil. Sixty years ago summer fallows, according to Young, were common there, and fields were left in grass three years. At the close of the last century, according to the same writer, no such things as summer fallows were known, and grass was left but two years. The number of horses was lessened; ploughings were not so frequent, often but one for barley; and some trusted to scarifying, and succeeded well. This change of system had the effect to increase the product one quarter and one third. The same system is coming into operation upon our sandy soils, and with equal if not greater advantages.—*The Cultivator.*

PEAS.

Those who would sow peas for seed, and who wish to raise them free from bugs, should consult the climate, and watch the time when the pea bugs deposit their eggs, note the time necessary for peas, after sowing, to arrive at that stage when bugs could deposite their eggs in the young fruit, and defer sowing until it shall be too late to have them injured.

In this vicinity, by sowing the Marrowfat about the tenth of June, and the Blue some eight or ten days earlier, they will not be injured.

Where peas are designed for feeding hogs in autumn, they should be sown early, as by that course the crop is greater than when sown late, as above, and the ground may be prepared earlier for wheat. The egg which is deposited in the young pea, does not injure it for feeding to stock in the fall.—*Goodsell's Farmer.*

AN EXPERIMENT ON OATS.

Having sown the same oats for several years without changing the seed, my crops became fuller and fuller every year of the *black dust head* or *blast*, until the loss from this cause, amounted to one half the crop: and when thrashed out, the black dust was so suffocating that the laborers were made sick by it. I determined in 1832 to change the seed, and got one hundred bushels of the purest seed that could be procured in Richmond; they did not quite hold out to sow all the land intended, and I had to use some of my own impure seed—which I washed effectually in very strong lime water, and allowed them to remain in the lime water the night before sowing. It proved an effectual remedy; the product was decidedly more clean on harvesting than that from the seed procured in Richmond, although that was tolerably pure.—*Farmer's Register.*

CORN.

One of the most important improvements, introduced by scientific farmers in the culture of this very important crop, within a few years, is the planting of from four to six times the usual quantity of seed; and, at the first hoeing, pulling up all but the proper number of plants, leaving the best and most thrifty ones to form the future crop. Experiment has shown the great advantages resulting from this course, if confidence is to be placed in the reports of our most successful farmers, upon this subject; or if science and the laws of analogy are to be trusted in this, as well as in other cases. Every farmer must have seen the difference in the size, appearance and thrift of the corn-plants, in the same hill. What farmer would undertake to breed indifferently from a healthy, or a sickly race of animals? Why not apply the same principle to vegetable productions?

The additional quantity of seed, recommended in the culture of this crop, the expense of which is but trifling, enables the husbandman to select the healthy plants only, for the crop, removing all the sickly ones: and with them, the danger, if any exists, of communicating disease to such as remain. Within a few days, an intelligent farmer who had seen the experiment tried, expressed to us the fullest belief, that this improvement in planting had added one fourth, to the quantity and value of his crop.—*Northern Farmer.*

NEW WAY TO CATCH FISH.

We were much pleased with a story told us the other day, respecting the method sometimes adopted to catch trouts in the lakes in the back part of this State. A steel trap is taken and a piece of pork is tied upon the plate, the trap set and lowered down in the water. His troutship, who is not always eager to bite, but often prefers smelling and nibbling a little before he makes the fatal grab, comes up to reconnoitre, and while according to his custom he is turning the pork over with his nose, he springs the trap upon himself and is drawn up nabbed like an unlucky rat, by his head and shoulders.—*Maine Farmer.*

NEW MODE OF GROWING ONIONS.

After the beds are formed and the seed planted in rows, in the usual way, the spaces between the rows are covered with strips of board of such width as will leave from two to two and a half inches between them for the rows. These boards are suffered to remain until the growth of the onion is considerably advanced, and until it begins to bottom; when they are removed and laid up for another year. This covering prevents the growth of weeds; keeps the ground from becoming too dry or too wet; screens it from the cold night air, and is said greatly to promote the growth of plants, as well as to save much labor in keeping down the weeds. If the boards are whitewashed, they will permit less heat to pass off during the night. —*Northern Farmer.*

Chickweed.—Some farmers have said that if they could cover up the open spaces in their fields which occur between their crops, *with boards*, they would want no other manure. Now if this opinion be adopted, it may follow that although chickweed abstracts some nourishment from the soil, yet its leaves and stems, acting in lieu of *the boards*, may completely counterbalance that loss.—*G. Farmer.*

Rochester, N. Y. The young men of Rochester have had Temperance meetings in all the wards of that Village. Young men in every part of the union can greatly advance the cause by setting themselves zealously to work.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the Mass. Hort. Society was held at their rooms, No. 81 Cornhill, on Saturday, June 7th, the Vice President presiding.

The Secretary being absent, Chas. M. Hovey was chosen Secretary pro tem.

The Chairman of the committee chosen at a former meeting to take into consideration the expediency of the Society's having a public exhibition of fruits and flowers in the ensuing autumn, made a report, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed at a former meeting to take into consideration the propriety of a public exhibition the ensuing autumn, be authorized to proceed with the same if it shall appear to them practicable; and in case the receipts shall fall short of the amount of expenses attending the same, the deficiency shall be reimbursed from the funds of the Society.

Voted, That a committee be chosen for the purpose of carrying into execution the above resolution.

Messrs. Geo. W. Pratt, J. P. Bradlee, Wm. E. Payne, J. G. Joy, Jona. Winship, David Haggerston, Samuel Walker, Dr. S. A. Shurtleff, Thos. Mason, Chas. Senior, R. L. Emmons, C. M. Hovey, Wm. Kenrick, were appointed the committee.

Voted, That the Secretary be authorized to notify the chairman of the said committee of his election, with a copy of the resolution passed at this meeting, and requesting a meeting of the committee at the rooms of the society on Saturday the 14th inst.

Messrs. Wm. T. Andrews and Lorenzo Prouty of Boston, and Frederic Hayden of Lincoln were admitted Subscription Members.

The following letter was received from H. J. Finn, Esq. of Newport, R. I.

Boston, June 7th, 1834.

Dear Sir—In reply to your polite communication, which honors me with the title of "Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society," I request that you will present my best acknowledgments to the President and Directors of the Institution; and assure them, that as far as my humble efforts and example may extend, they shall be exerted to promote the interests of that Science, which may date its present powerful influence from the formation of the Society, and the practical superiority of its distinguished members.

With sentiments of great respect for them, and personal regard for yourself, I remain, your obliged friend, Henry J. Finn.

Z. Cook, Jun. Esq.

Adjourned to Saturday, June 14th, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Chas. M. Hovey,
Secretary pro tem.

EXHIBITED.

Pæonia moutan Banksæ (or tree Pæony), from Hon. Jona. Hunnewell, Roxbury.

Pæonia moutan Banksæ, P. rosea, Scotch roses, &c. from Mr. Wm. Kenrick.

Azalea nudiflora, and flammea, Pœonia moutan Banksæ and aristina, Early white Italian Honeysuckle (Lonicera caprifolium *album*), Magnolia cordata and Scotch roses, from Mr. John Kenrick, Newton.

A bouquet of Flowers, consisting of Roses, Geraniums, &c. from Mr. Thomas Mason, Charlestown.

Pæonia officinalis *rubra*, and Guilder Roses (Viburnum opulus,) from Messrs. Hovey.

For the Committee, Chas. M. Hovey.

A handsome specimen of the Mackay Sweeting Apple, in good preservation, was presented by Capt. Mackay of Weston.

For the Committee, E. Vose.

From the Penny Magazine.

THE LOCUST.

The locust belongs to that class of insects which naturalists distinguish by the name of *gryllus*. The common grasshopper is of this genus, and in its general appearance resembles the "migratory locust," of which we have to speak. The body of this insect is long in proportion to its size, and is defended on the back by a strong corslet, either of a greenish or light brown hue. The head which is vertical, is very large, and furnished with two attennæ of about an inch in length; the eyes are very prominent, dark, and rolling; the jaws are strong and terminate in three incisive teeth, the sharp points of which traverse each other like scissors. The insect is furnished with four wings, of which the exterior pair, which are properly cases to the true wings, are tough, straight and larger than those which they cover, which are pliant, reticulated, nearly transparent, and fold up in the manner of a fan. The four anterior legs are of middling size, and of great use in climbing and feeding, but the posterior pair are much larger, and longer, and of such strength that the locust is enabled by their means to leap more than two hundred times the length of its own body, which is usually from two to three inches. Locusts, as the writer of this article has seen them in the East, are generally of a light brown or stone color, with dusky spots on the corslet and wing cases; the mouth and inside of the thighs tinctured with blue, and the wings with green, blue, or red. These wings are of a delicate and beautiful texture; and in the fine fibres by which the transparency is traversed, the Moslems of western Asia fancy that they can decypher an Arabic sentence which signifies "We are the destroying army of God."

The female locust lays about forty eggs, which in appearance are not unlike oat-grains, but smaller. She covers them with a viscid matter, by which they are sometimes attached to blades of grass, but are more usually deposited in the ground. For this purpose she prefers light sandy earths, and will not leave the eggs in contact with moist or cultivated grounds, unless she has been brought down on them by rain, wind or fatigue, and rendered incapable of seeking a more eligible situation. Having performed this, the female dies; and the eggs remain in the ground throughout the winter. If much rain occurs, the wet spoils them by destroying the viscid matter in which they are enveloped, and which is essential to their preservation. Heat also seems necessary to their production, for the little worm which proceeds from the egg, sometimes appears so early as February, and sometimes not until May, according to the state of the season. This, in the usual course becomes a nymph, in which state it attains its full growth in about twenty-four days. After having for a few days abstained from food, it then bursts its skin, comes forth a perfect animal, and immediately begins to unfold and trim its wings with the hinder feet. The insects which first attain this state do not immediately fly off, but wait in the neighborhood for those whose developement is more tardy; but when their army is formed they take their flight from the district.

To those who have not seen a flight of locusts, it is difficult by description to convey an idea of the appearance it presents. As seen approaching in the distance it resembles a vast opaque cloud, and as it advances a clattering noise is heard, which is occasioned by the agitation and concussion of wings in their close phalanxes. When they arrive they fill the air, like flakes of thick falling snow; and we have known the bright and clear sky of Chaldea, become darker than that of London on some heavy November day.

Wherever they alight every vegetable substance disappears with inconceivable rapidity before them. The most beautiful and highly cultivated lands assume the appearance of a desert, and the trees stand stripped of all their leaves as in the midst of winter. After devouring the fruits, the herbage, and the leaves of trees, they attack the buds and the bark, and do not even spare the thatch of the houses. The most poisonous, caustic, or bitter plants, as well as the juicy and nutritive, are equally consumed; and thus "the land is as the Garden of Eden before them, and behind them a desolate wilderness." It seems as if nothing could appease their devouring hunger, and the energy and activity they exhibit, and the rapidity of their operations, almost exceed belief. Their depredations are not confined to the open air; they scale the walls, and penetrate to the granaries and houses. They swarm from the cellar to the garret, and within doors, and without, they are a terrible nuisance, for they are continually springing about, and often, in consequence, give a person startling raps, on different parts of the face, affording very sensible evidence of the force with which they leap; and as the mouth cannot be opened without the danger of receiving a locust, it is impossible to converse or eat with comfort. When they have settled themselves at night, the ground is covered with them to a vast extent; and in some situations, they lie one above another several inches thick. In travelling they are crushed beneath the feet of the horses; and the animals are so terribly annoyed by the bouncing against them in all directions of the insects they have disturbed, that they snort with alarm, and become unwilling to proceed.

It is not merely the living presence of these insects which is terrible, but new calamities are occasioned by their death, when the decomposition of their bodies fills the air with pestilential miasma, occasioning epidemic maladies, the ravages of which are compared to those of the plague. Thus famine and death follow in their train; and instances are not of rare occurrence in the East, in which villages and whole districts have been depopulated by them.

Under these circumstances it necessarily becomes an object of anxious attention, in the countries they are most accustomed to visit, either to prevent them from alighting on the cultivated grounds, or to drive them off or destroy them after they have descended.

The impression is very general that noise frightens these insect devastators, and prevents them from alighting. When therefore, the people are aware of the approach of their armies, every kettle or other noisy instrument in the place is in requisition, with which, and by shouts and screeches, men, women, and children unite in the endeavor to make the most horrible din in their power. The scene would be truly laughable, from the earnestness which every one exhibits in this strange employment, were not all disposition to mirth checked by the consciousness of the fearful consequences of the invasion which it is thus endeavored to avert.

How far noise may really operate in preventing their descent in ordinary circumstances, it is not easy to ascertain; but on the approach of evening, or when exhausted by their journey, nothing can prevent them from alighting. They will then descend even on the seas and rivers, of which some striking instances are recorded.

When a swarm has actually alighted, the means employed to drive them off, are much the same as those to prevent their descent. But this is never attempted in wet weather, or until the sun has absorbed the dew, as the locust is quite incapable of flying while its wings are wet. When the swarm is large, or when it has come down on cultivated grounds, no measure of destruction is practicable without sacrificing the produce; but when the depredators have been driven to waste grounds or happened in the first instance to descend upon them, various modes of extirpation are resorted to, of which the following is most effective: a large trench is dug from three to four feet wide, and about the same depth; the off-side is lined with people furnished with sticks and brooms, while others form a semi-circle, which encloses the extremities of the trench and the troop of locusts, which are then driven into the grave intended for them by the clamorous noise already described. The party stationed on the other side push back such insects as attempt to escape at the edges, crush them with their sticks and brooms, and throw in the earth upon them.

These insect devastators have fortunately a great number of enemies. Birds, lizards, hogs, foxes, and even frogs, devour a great number; a high wind, a cold rain, or a tempest destroys millions of them. In the East they are used as an article of food. In some parts they are dried and pounded, and a sort of bread is made, which is of much utility in bad harvests. They are sold as common eatables in the Bazaar of Bagdad, and the cooks of the East have various ways of preparing them for use.

SOOT DESTROYS CUT WORMS.

Soot destroys or drives off from all plants of the cabbage tribe, from pinks, and from other plants, those common and voracious grubs of gardens, the larvæ of the moths of the family Noctuadæ. After being annoyed almost to despair, by the ravages of this grub, I resorted to the use of soot, and thus applied it:—I laid it dry, and near an inch thick over the ground, and had it dug in. —The plants were then planted from 20 to 25 in a row, and so effectual was the soot that instead of losing eight or ten plants in one row, as I before had done, I think I did not lose more than that number in a bed of 200 or 300. In the grub's attacks on plants of the cabbage family, its habit is to eat some nearly and others quite asunder, a little below the heart: it often greatly annoys the farmers in their turnip fields. I have made use of the same remedy since and have never found it to fail. Last summer I was troubled with the grub in a bed of pinks; I then made some soot water, and watered the bed well, and the bed was soon freed from the grubs. The precise mode of the soot's action on the grubs I cannot state: but I believe that the ammoniacal matter which it contains destroys some and disperses the remainder. I have not found the soot injure the soil at all; and I name this because I had been told it would. —*Farmer and Mechanic.*

Three Important Things.—The three things most difficult are—to keep a secret, to forget an injury, and to make good use of leisure.

MANGOLD WURTZEL OR FIELD BEET.

We are happy to find that farmers are awake to the cultivation of this crop; and so great has been the increase of demand for seed, that it has been impossible at all times to procure a supply. We have already had calls for ten times as much as was called for the last season, and all who cultivated it the last season are anxious to increase the quantity this. One farmer who has been longest in the cultivation of it, is putting in sixteen acres —and speaks of it as the most profitable crop he has ever cultivated.—*Goodsell's Farmer.*

PROGRESS AND EFFECT OF THE SEASON.

The frost about the middle of May destroyed most of our fruit. The forests have not yet recovered, and many trees look as brown, and dry, as if they had been girdled.

The week past has been very warm, and the Curculio, that enemy of all stone fruit in this country, has made its appearance, and wherever a plum or cherry escaped the frost, these little insects are sure to find them, and at once insert into them the seed of destruction. With all their industry, we think some of them will be disappointed in finding a proper place for depositing their eggs, which may diminish their numbers another year.—*Ibid.*

ROTATION OF CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

A farmer gives, in the Farmer's Reporter, a concise view of the mode of Agriculture in Pennsylvania. The corn is always planted on sward ground, carefully ploughed once, two or three weeks before time of planting. It is well harrowed without disturbing the sod; marked off into furrows three feet apart, in which the corn is planted in hills, one and a half or two feet apart. A little plaster is sprinkled on the hills when well up—harrowed and ploughed once—when too thick, the stalks are thinned. By this method, "we now raise," says the writer, "forty to sixty bushels of corn to the acre, where twelve or fifteen years ago, it was thought a crop of corn could not be obtained at all."

The next crop is oats, sown the succeeding spring. Wheat succeeds the oats, when barnyard manure is carted on. A rye crop follows the wheat. Clover seed is sown on the rye in March. The clover is allowed to remain two or three years, and plastered; when the same rotation commences again.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

THE SHEEP—HEEDLESSNESS.

Cows and sheep possess much less of the instinctive apprehension of danger than horses. In a marshy country it is by no means uncommon for cows to be bemired, or *laired* as it is termed in the northern counties; and this is still more common with sheep, though so much lighter in weight.

In mountainous and rocky districts, the sheep is by no means to be trusted in places of danger, having none or little of the instinct which enables the goat and the chamois to make their way amongst the steepest precipices. It is remarkable that even upon seeing accidents befal their fellows they are not deterred from following heedlessly in the same track. The heedlessness of the animals in such cases, may probably arise from their being so much accustomed to follow others in the same track,—(a habit which causes a sheep grazing district to be every where intersected with sheep paths about a foot in breadth,)—and when the leader falls over a precipice, the next follows in the same way, as Suwarrow's Russians marched into a trench till it was filled with their dead bodies.—*Penny Magazine.*

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

A subscriber asks our opinion concerning this tree as a hedge plant. We answer confidently that it will not answer for a hedge. Cattle are extremely fond of it, and would soon "eat up the fence" if made of so delicious a material. Its extraordinary value as food for silk-worms *begins* to be understood. Compared with the white mulberry, it will become fit for use 50 per cent. sooner, will yield 50 per cent. more food for the worm, and of a quality 33 to 50 per cent. better at the same time.—*Baltimore Farmer.*

VEGETABLE SILK.

There is at present considerable activity in a new branch of industry at Paris. We allude to the manufacture of carpets, and various other articles of general use, from a substance first imported into France by M. Pavy, to which he has given the name of vegetable silk. This substance has, in fact, an appearance very similar to silk, and can be employed as its substitute in a variety of cases. It is white, and can receive dye of any color. This vegetable is gathered in shoots of from 15 to 20 feet in length, and is of such strength that four of these shoots plaited together, will bear a weight of 40 pounds.

A GOLD TERRAPIN.

A gentleman from Booker's Gold Mine reports that he saw a small gold terrapin, taken from the mine, for which the proprietor refused the respectable sum of five hundred dollars, intending to send it to Peale's Museum in Philadelphia. The little creature was not much larger than a partridge's egg, and ran briskly about, from which circumstance it could not be solid gold, whatever its appearance may have been. Experienced miners report to have seen leather thongs that had been suspended in mines, coated with metallic silver. Another case is reported of a similar coating of the wooden supports left in a mine, which had been under water two hundred years. From such observations, we may infer that silver is sometimes in a gaseous state, and so gold may be; and in that way this curious little terrapin may have got its coating of precious metal. The extraordinary price offered for this non-descript will no doubt lead to its careful preservation.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

CROCODILE BIRD....From Heroditus.

Now as the crocodile lives much in the water, he has his mouth within quite covered with leeches. All other birds and beasts shun the crocodile; but there is peace between him and the trochilus, inasmuch as he is benefitted by that bird; for when the crocodile goes out from the water upon the land and opens his jaws, which he is wont to do, in order to receive the cool breeze, the trochilus then entering his mouth devours the leeches; and he, delighted at the advantage he thus receives, never injures the trochilus.

TEMPERANCE IN NEW YORK.

It appears from the Report of the Executive Committee of the New York City Temperance Society, made at the meeting held on Friday evening last, that the number of individuals who have signed the pledge within the last year, ending Feb. 25th, amounts to 15,873—to which add 14,471, being the result of previous efforts, and the whole number who have pledged themselves to total abstinence is 30,345 in the City of New York.

ITEMS OF ECONOMY, &c.

Agriculture—says Sir John Sinclair, though in general capable of being reduced to simple principles, yet requires, on the whole, a greater variety of knowledge than any other art.

Salt and lime are said to be very useful for destroying slugs, snails and grubs which infest garden and other plants. For this purpose quick lime should be sown with salt when there is a prospect of a continuance of dry weather. The mixture also operates as excellent manure.

Charcoal sown on the top of the earth, and mixed with it, is stated to be very useful where onions are to be raised. It will protect them from insects and increase the amount of the crop. The charcoal dust is also said to prevent cabbages from becoming club rooted,—and it will increase the warmth of cold soils.

Manner of making Castor Oil very palatable to Children.—Take the quantity of oil you purpose for the dose, and boil it for a few minutes in an equal quantity of milk; then sweeten it with a little sugar. When the mixture has cooled, stir it well, and give it to the child. There will be no necessity of giving the child any thing to drink after taking the mixture, for the taste of it is more pleasant than any drink you can give.

To Wool Growers.—They are particularly requested by the manufacturers not to use cotton twine in doing up the fleeces; the particles of cotton that will inevitably adhere to the wool take a different color, which makes specks in the cloth. Marking sheep with tar of turpentine is also very objectionable.

Curious Fact.—The *Shaddock* contains generally thirty-two seeds, two of which only will reproduce Shaddocks; and these two it is impossible to distinguish; the rest will yield some sweet oranges, others bitter ones, others again forbidden fruit, and in short all the varieties of the orange; but until the trees are actually in bearing, no one can guess what the fruit is likely to prove; and even then the seeds which produce shaddocks, although taken from a tree remarkable for the excellence of its fruits, will frequently yield only such as are scarcely eatable.—*Lewis's Journal.*

Tame Bees.—That bees may be so tamed as not to hurt persons to whom they are accustomed, I have in many instances, heard exemplified, but most remarkably in the following account: A gentleman residing at Bury St. Edmunds, could do with impunity any thing he liked with his bees; he knew every one of them; could distinguish each bee from his fellow, as a shepherd is said to individualize his sheep by the physiognomy of each; and, if he wanted to show a particular bee to a friend, he would have the hive to which it belonged turned out into a cloth, roll the insects about with his hands, like so many peas, and unharmed, select from them the one required! This feat he has often been seen to perform.

One Animal preys on Another.—A large Hake was lately taken on the coast of England in which was found a clever sized Codling. On opening the codling a small Ling was found, sepulchred in his maw. On opening the Ling, an angle worm and several marine insects were found established in close quarters.

The seventeenth year locusts have made their appearance at the South in immense numbers. A letter from Forsyth county, Georgia, says they cover the country in "countless millions," and their noise is perfectly deafening. They are so numerous that the swine have fattened on them.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 11, 1834.

FARMER'S WORK.

Wood Ashes for Manure. Wood ashes are not only a valuable manure, but an excellent antidote to worms and other insects. They should, therefore, be used for plants liable to suffer by worms, bugs, &c.; such plants for instance as cabbages, turnips, cucumbers, melons, peas, &c. Deane observed that "a handful of ashes laid about the roots of a hill of Indian corn, is good to quicken its vegetation. But it should not much if any of it be in contact with the stalks. The best time for giving corn this dressing, is thought to be just before the second or third hoeing: But some do it before the first, and even before the plants are up. Like other top dressings, it is of most service when applied at the time when the plants need the greatest quantity of nourishment. This happens, in Indian corn, at the time when the plants are just a going to send out ears, or spindles." Ashes, however, will have the better effect in preventing worms if laid on before the plant is up.

Ashes in their full strength are, no doubt, best for manure; and they lose some of their value as manure unless they are kept dry; besides, if they are damp they adhere together, and it is not easy to spread them properly. Dr. Deane observed that "ashes should not be spread on land long before there are roots to be nourished by them, lest the rains rob them of their salts, by washing them into hollows, or sinking them to too great a depth in the soil. A few bushels on an acre are a good dressing for grass lands, that are low, and inclining to be mossy. But ashes from which *lie* has been drawn have no small degree of virtue in them. The earthy particles are but little diminished; and some of the saline particles remain in them, especially in *soaper's* waste, which has lime mixed with it."

Leached ashes are much used on Long Island as manure. From a paper in the first vol. of New York *Agr. Soc. Trans.* by M. E. L. Hommidieu, it appears that "ashes were found to succeed best on dry loamy lands, or loam mixed with sand. It is considered as the cheapest manure that can be procured. Ten loads of this manure, on poor land will produce ordinarily twenty-five bushels of wheat. The land is then left in a state for yielding a crop of hay of between two, and two and a half tons, to the acre, which it will continue to do for a great number of years. No manure continues so long in the ground as ashes."

A writer for the New England Farmer, from Catskill, N. Y. observed that "The use of wood ashes, when applied on a light but warm loam, (though many are not acquainted with its worth) will repay the first year three times their cost, in the rearing of a crop of turnips. Let the ground be well ploughed in the spring, once at least more before sowing the turnips, twice would be better. After the last ploughing, which should be immediately before the seed is sown, spread on an acre from 50 to 100 bushels of leached or unleached ashes; then harrow down the furrows, sow the seed and give the ground a thorough harrowing [and pass it over with a good heavy roller]. After the turnips are up, and the third leaf formed, give a dressing of plaster. One hoeing will pay well. Pursuing this method for the last seven years, I have not failed of a good crop, any one year."

J. Spicer, a writer for *Goodsell's Farmer*, recommends the application of plaster and leached ashes as follows:

"From my own experience, I am much in favor of plaster. I use from three to five tons yearly; and when I apply it to corn, which I have done for three years past, I use it with one half leached ashes as they are leached for common family use; put it in a cart, and shovel and mix it well. I then put one gill to the hill immediately after the first hoeing. I have tried the same quantity of clear plaster, side and side, twice, and find the mixture to produce the greatest effects. The two ingredients, when mixed, appear to produce a much greater power of attraction. My neighbors tried it last season, to great satisfaction, and will hereafter use them mixed, even if the cost were the same."

Another writer for the same paper, with the signature "R. M. W." says "A very general prejudice exists among farmers against leached ashes for manure. Vast bodies of them are suffered to go waste or lie idle in every direction about the country. I know by experience that they are excellent manure. I have tried them in my garden, and likewise in field culture, and always with satisfactory results. They are brought in vessels from Albany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York, and deposited at the landing, on Long Island, sold at from 12 to 25 cents per bushel, carted from six to ten miles, and used as manure by the farmers of Long Island.

"About twenty-five years ago I was on a visit to an uncle, and saw him receive four dollars for fourteen bushels of leached ashes. I remarked that the man could never hope to see his money again by spreading them on his land. He replied, *I know not how it is, but we grow rich by it.* I know many thousand acres of land on the Island, which are now producing fine crops of grass and grain, which were formerly too poor to produce any thing but *sorrel* and *mullen*. These have principally been made fertile by means of leached ashes, at this enormous cost of money and labor; and I am much at a loss to know why they are considered worthless among us, while they are in such request on the Island. They should be spread on the soil, and intimately mixed by the plough, or used in compost. In either way, I believe they would be found equally useful to us."

Dr. Deane's description of the soil to which wood ashes may be properly applied as manure is entirely different from the soil to which ashes are recommended by the other writers above quoted. Dr. Deane advised their application to *low and moist land;* and we believe they have generally been so applied in New England. But they are successfully used on Long Island as an application to "*dry loamy lands, or loam mixed with sand.*" Sir John Sinclair observes that wood ashes "are peculiarly well adapted for *gravelly soils and loams.*" Perhaps it is owing to the *mis-application* of this manure that the opinion prevails in some parts of New England that leached ashes ultimately leave the land cold and lifeless, and almost incapable of resuscitation. "Wood ashes consist principally of the vegetable alkali united to carbonic acid; and as the alkali is found in almost all plants it may be an essential constituent in the organs of the greater part. *The vegetable alkali has a strong attraction for water.*"* Ashes then have an attraction for moisture, and if applied to a soil naturally wet must increase its defects and diminish its fertility.

* *Treatise on Soils and Manures*, appended to the Philadelphia edition of *Davy's Agricultural Chemistry.*

From the Rahway Advertiser.

NEW INVENTION.

We have examined the drawing of a machine to gather grain as it stands in the field without cutting. It is called the Locomotive Thresher, intended to be moved by horse power, and with the assistance of three men or boys of fifteen years of age, is calculated to go over ten acres of wheat or other grain per day, and gather say two hundred bushels, leaving the straw standing on the ground threshed as clean as is generally done in the ordinary way, thereby saving all the expense of harvesting; and by ploughing in or burning the straw, it is supposed the ground may be tilled *ad infinitum* without diminishing its fertility. Should this invention succeed, it will afford another inducement for farmers to inhabit and cultivate those beautiful prairies which abound in the far West. The ingenious inventor is Mr. John T. Vail, of La Porte, Indiana, formerly of this town.

Bones of the Mammoth.—We learn that in excavating a water passage in New Britain a few days since, a joint of the back bone of the Mammoth was dug up by the workmen. Further searches are making, and new discoveries are expected to be made.—*Hartford Review.*

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Dromedaries. The French are, it is stated, endeavoring to introduce dromedaries from Algiers, into the *Landes* about Toulouse, where it is thought they may be very usefully employed.

Hail Storm. The Greenville Mountaineer states that a most unprecedented hail storm occurred in Spartanburg District, S. C. Some of the hail stones measured 7 and a half inches in circumference.

A New Counterfeit. Counterfeit ten cent pieces are in circulation. The impression of the die is pretty good, but they are said to resemble pewter in appearance and touch, and therefore may readily be distinguished from the real hard money article.—*Balt. Patriot.*

A Virginia paper relates, as a singular fact, that a mule owned by a gentleman near Norfolk, had lately brought forth a colt.

A letter from Manchester, Mississippi, states that 116 deaths from cholera, had taken place upon a plantation six miles from that place.

Important. The Editor of the Geneva Courier has made the important discovery that *hams* should be smoked with the *shanks downwards!* By attending to this, the thick joint of the ham will not become surcharged with oleaginous matter as at present. This must be looked to.

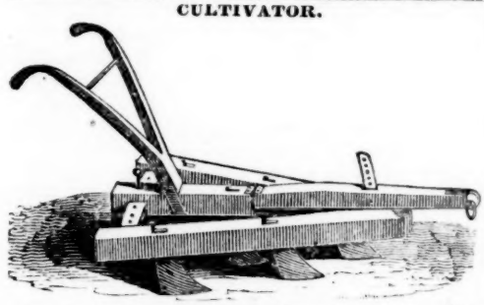
Tornado. The counties of Nottoway, Dinwiddie, and Prince George, Virginia, were visited by a terrific tornado, in the afternoon of the fifth inst which occasioned the loss of many lives, and the destruction of a large amount of property. It appeared in the shape of an inverted cone—its width varying from two hundred yards to half a mile—and the extent of its destructive march is estimated at not less than seventy miles. Every thing which came within its range was more or less injured; and on many plantations, not a single edifice of any description, was left standing. The number of persons killed or wounded in this war of the elements is supposed to exceed fifty.—*O. S. Journal.*

Interesting Fact. A few years ago a very worthy laboring man, in this town, who had been so unfortunate as to acquire a habit of drinking spirit, becoming con-

vinced of its ruinous tendency, had strength of mind sufficient to form an effectual resolution of future abstinence. At that time he had a wooden box made, with a hole in the lid, and labelled "RUM," into which he every day dropped as much money as he had been in the habit of spending for liquor. The box was never opened till very recently, when, on counting the sum, in it was found no less amount than *one hundred and eighty dollars*, with a part of which he purchased a good house lot, and the remainder will go towards putting a neat and comfortable new house upon it. Such examples are above all praise.—*Salem Gazette.*

Baron Hagal, the Austrian botanist, who lately visited the Neilgherry Hills, in India, declares that the unknown varieties of trees and shrubs, existing there alone, exceed 10,000. The wild rose runs up to the top of the highest trees, and grows to the thickness of four or five inches.—A delicious specimen of orange but not exceeding a filbert in size, is also found there. In the orange valley below Kotagherry, about 4500 feet above the level of the sea, numerous fruit trees are found, amongst which are the wild fig and lemon tree, the latter bearing fruit little inferior in size and flavor to that of Spain.

CULTIVATOR.



Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, a few of Seaver's improved expanding CULTIVATORS, for weeding among Corn, Potatoes, &c. &c. je 4

VALUABLE NEW WORK ON AGRICULTURE.

This day Published, by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the Office of the N. E. Farmer,—The

COMPLETE FARMER and RURAL ECONOMIST,
By THOS. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.

Containing a compendious epitome of the most important branches of Agriculture and Rural Economy, and the following subjects arranged in order:

Soils,	Wheat,	Beans,	Mangel Wurtzel,
Grasses,	Rye,	Swine,	Ruta Baga,
Grain,	Oats,	Lime & Gypsum,	Potatoes,
Neat Cattle,	Barley,	Fences,	Haymaking,
Barns,	Millet,	Hedges,	Ploughing,
Dairy,	Hops,	Sheep,	Poultry,
Hemp,	Peas,	Horses,	Wood:
Flax,			

and to which is added—Descriptions of the most approved Implements and Machines, *with Engravings.*

The work is printed on the best of paper, and is intended for a Farmer's Directory, which every farmer should be possessed of; and relying upon an extensive sale will be afforded at the low price of $1. m 21

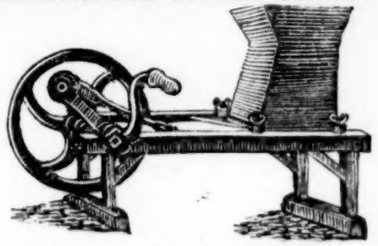
[*From the New England Magazine of June 1st, 1834.*]

All men love a farm and a garden, and Mr. Fessenden is better qualified than any other man in New-England to compose a good work on these practical subjects—albeit he was in his youth addicted to the less profitable pursuits of wit and poetry. This work should be on the shelf of every farmer's library: there is much in it to guide him and nothing to lead him astray. All is practical, nothing is speculative. It embraces the entire transactions of a farm. The materials for the work must have been collected through many years. Excellence is comparative—and any traveller in England may there best notice the defects of American husbandry. Still, however, it is with caution that in our soil and climate we should adopt the English modes of cultivation.

The soils are first treated of, then grasses, grain, cattle, animals, dairy, manures, harvesting, poultry, implements, &c. &c.

Those who would have a choice of implements may choose among many at the New-England Agricultural Warehouse. Here is every facility for saving labor and increasing crops; and the implements that are not useful—if any such there be—are studies of ingenuity. All are made in the best manner, and they are in some sort an illustration of Mr. Fessenden's book, many being neatly delineated in it.

MACHINE FOR CUTTING FODDER.



THE simplicity of the construction of this Machine, and the small probability of its getting out of repair, together with the neat and rapid manner that it performs its work, certainly renders it a desirable article for the purposes for which it is intended. It is constructed on an entire new principle from any heretofore invented, and will cut an hundred weight of hay in ten minutes, two inches long, can also cut any length from three inches to one-fourth of an inch; it is fed by placing the fodder in a hopper that stands perpendicular, the knife playing horizontally underneath, by which means all the complicated machinery for feeding and the power necessary to drive it is avoided.

The Subscriber having become the proprietor of the right of making, &c. said machine, in and for the State of Massachusetts, solicits the public to call and examine for themselves. Said Machine is for sale at the store of PROUTY & MEARS, No. 12 Commercial street, Boston. DAVID P. KING,

Who is also Agent for the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island. eow6w a 2.

BRASS SYRINGES.

Just received at the Agricultural Warehouse, a good assortment of Willis's improved Brass SYRINGES for Green Houses, Grape Vines, &c. &c.—see Complete Farmer, page 345. je 4 J. R. NEWELL.

ZINC WARE.

Just received, a further supply of Zinc Milk Pans, Kettles and deep Bake Pans, and for sale at the Agricultural Ware-House, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street.

The manufacturers of this article having closed their works, no more of them can be procured at present,—and as the season is at hand when these are most wanted, and as they are found on trial to produce a great increase of Milk, they are highly recommended to the public as one of the improvements of the day. my 14

FULL BLOOD SHORT HORN HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE.

Four full blood Short Horn Calves for sale from Imported Stock, sire and dams, if application is made in one week to the Publisher of the New England Farmer, he will furnish particulars as to prices, ages, &c. may 14

MANGEL WURTZEL SEED.

300 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel Seed, raised from selected roots and *not imported.* This article cannot be too highly recommended for Stock, yielding 40 tons to the acre, and being a most profitable crop. Sow 2½ lbs. to the acre. For sale at New England Seed Store. GEO. C. BARRETT.

HALL'S IMPROVED HAY RAKES.

Just received, and for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 50 dozen of the first and second quality of Hall's best warranted Hay Rakes. my 14

BOSTON TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

JAMES P. FOSTER, Successor to the late John Beath, at the sign of the Eagle and Truss, No. 388 Washington street. Trusses made to order and fitted to the patient. All sorts of repairing done to Trusses in the best manner.

Among the variety of Trusses made and sold by J. F. Foster, are Patent Elastic Spring Trusses, with Spring Pads—Trusses without steel springs. These give relief in all cases of rupture, and in a large portion produce a perfect cure. They can be worn day and night. Improved Hinge and Pivot Trusses, Umbilical Spring Trusses, and Trusses with ball and socket joints.

Suspensory Trusses for individuals troubled with Hydrocele are always kept on hand, together with all the other kinds made by Mr. Beath, formerly.

The former friends and customers of Mr. Beath are respectfully invited to call as above, where they will be faithfully and personally attended to by Mr. FOSTER. LYDIA BEATH.

N. B. Ladies wishing for either Trusses or Backboards will be waited upon by Mrs. Beath, at her residence, 585 Washington street. L. B.

BOX PLANTS.

From Seven Hundred to One Thousand Yards of Prime BOX in good order for Planting. To be taken up at any time when ordered. Orders may be left with GEO. C. BARRETT, New England Farmer Office, or apply to THOMAS MASON, Charlestown Vineyard. It may be had on fair terms by the Yard or Hundred. m 7

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

		FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,	barrel	1 75	3 50
BEANS, white,	bushel	1 37	1 50
BEEF, mess, (new)	barrel	10 50	
Cargo, No. 1	"	7 75	8 00
prime,	"	6 00	6 25
BEESWAX, (American)	pound	18	22
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	"	16	18
CRANBERRIES,	bushel	3 00	3 25
CHEESE, new milk,	"	8	9
skimmed milk,	"	3½	5
FEATHERS, northern, geese,	"	40	45
southern, geese,	"	35	40
FLAX, American,	pound	8	11
FLAXSEED,	bushel	1 50	1 87
FLOUR, Genesee, cash.	barrel	5 12	5 37
Baltimore, Howard str. new	"	5 25	5 50
Baltimore, wharf,		5 25	5 50
Alexandria,	"	5 37	5 50
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,	bushel	72	75
southern yellow,	"	65	67
white,	"	65	66
Rye, (scarce) Northern,	"	65	75
Barley,	"	65	67
Oats, Northern, (prime)	"	35	37
HAY, best English,	ton	20 00	21 00
Eastern screwed,	"	13 00	14 00
Hard pressed,	"	14 00	15 00
HONEY,	gallon	36	46
HOPS, 1st quality	pound	17	19
2d quality	"	12	14
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,	pound	9	10
Southern, 1st sort,	"	7	8½
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,	"	15	17
" upper,	lb.	10	12
Dry Hide, sole,	pound	15	17
" upper,	lb.	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,	pound	23	25
Baltimore, sole,	"	22	24
LIME, best sort	cask	85	90
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,	barrel	17 00	18 00
Navy, Mess,	"	13 00	14 00
Bone, middlings,	"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel	2 37	2 50
Red Top, northern, (none)	"	90	1 00
Red Clover, northern,	pound	7	8
White Dutch Honeysuckle	"	28	33
TALLOW, tried,	cwt	7 00	7 50
WOOL, prime or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	62	68
American, full blood, washed	"	58	62
do. 3-4ths do.	"	48	52
do. 1-2 do.	"	42	47
do. 1-4 and common	"	37	40
Native washed,	"	38	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	53	57
1st Lambs,	"	45	47
2d "	"	37	40
3d "	"	28	30
1st Spinning,		45	48

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	9	10
southern,	"	8	9
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6½	7
POULTRY,	"	10	15
BUTTER, (tub)	"	12	14
lump, new,	"	18	20
EGGS,	dozen	18	20
POTATOES,	bushel	33	37
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, June 9, 1834.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 230 Beef Cattle, 165 of which were from Ohio and Kentucky; (one lot were fed by Henry Clay, not U. S. Senator;) 12 cows and calves, 720 sheep, and 110 small pigs. 50 Beef Cattle remain unsold, all of which are prime.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—The warm weather caused the butchers to hold back, and sales were effected very slow, but at prices nearly equal to last week. We quote prime at 6 17 a 6 37; good at 5 50 a 6; thin at 4 50 a 5 25.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at 22, 26, 27, and $32.

Sheep and Lambs—Lots of lambs were taken with a few old sheep, at 1 75, 2, 2 25, and 2 50; wethers at 3, 3 50 and 3 84.

Swine—Those sold were taken at 2 50 a 4 each. Several contracts for lots were made, which are to be in market next week.

NEW WORK ON FLOWERS.

Just published, the Florist's Manual, with Eighty beautifully colored Engravings, being the best work adapted to American floriculture extant—price $2.50. GEO. C. BARRETT.

MISCELLANY.

From the Ladies' Magazine.

THE THREE TWILIGHTS.

How glorious is the hour, when first
The world from sleep is waking—
When in the east a few faint rays
Denote that day is breaking!
And then, when from the Ocean's verge
A broader light is gushing,
And brilliantly the sea and sky
With vermil dye are blushing;
When stars withdraw their gentle light,
The moon her brightness veiling,
And, tinged with glory to the south
The clouds of night are sailing;
When birds pour forth their melody
To hail the early dawning,
And all the world doth seem to greet
The *twilight of the morning!*

When winter days have passed away,
And loos'd the ice-locked fountains—
When trees put forth their tender leaves,
And verdure clothes the mountains;
When in the valley or the plain,
The first fresh flowers are springing,
And joyously the lightsome bird
From branch to branch is winging;
When cheerfully along their way
The woodland rills are flowing,
And with a pleasant melody
The western winds are blowing—
How much of gladness fills the world!
How happy every creature!
How doth the *twilight of the year,*
Bedeck with smiles all nature!

How much the twilight of the year,
And twilight of the morning,
Are like that happy time in life—
Our childhood's early dawning!
When unknown care, and unknown pain,
The heart is free and lightest,
And every hope, and every joy,
And all things shine the brightest!
When all the past hath no regret—
The present void of sorrow—
And not an anxious thought is there
Of what may come tomorrow:
O, well it were if thus through life—
All care and woe at distance,
We could live on, as free as at
The *twilight of existence.*

From the Southern Agriculturist.

CURE OF BITES OF RATTLESNAKES.

Philadelphia, November 20th, 1834.

From my earliest youth, I have been familiar with the account of a negro in South Carolina, having been set free by the Colonial Legislature of that State, as a reward for his discovery of a remedy for a cure of a bite of the rattlesnake; but in Carey's American Museum, vol. v, p. 435, the perscriptions of two negroes are given for this object, and one of them adds a remedy for "poison" generally, without specifying whether it be animal, vegetable or mineral. Both these men are reported to have experienced the generosity of the Legislature, by being made free, and by a pecuniary compensation. If such events ever took place it is reasonable to suppose, that a record was made of the occasion in the minutes of the Legislature, and of the grounds upon which their liberality was exercised. Unfortunately no dates are given in the statement in the Museum, but I should suppose that not much trouble would attend the ascertaining the facts in relation to the subject, and as it is not uninteresting, I take the liberty to suggest the setting on foot an inquiry respecting it. A reference to the books of the Treasurer, might probably lead to the discovery of the year when the rewards, if any, were bestowed, and to all the facts connected therewith. These when ascertained, would form the materials for a useful paper in your work.

I am very respectfully, James Mease.

"The cure for the bite of a rattlesnake, as discovered by Sampson, a negro; for which discovery, the province of South Carolina purchased his freedom, and allowed him an annuity.

Take Heart Snake-root, both root and leaves two handfuls, Polypody leaves one handful, bruise them in a mortar, press out a spoonful of the juice, and give as soon as possible after the bite; then scarify the wound, and take the root of the herb Avena, bruise it, pour a little rum over it, and apply to the part, over which is to be put the Heart Snake-root and Polypody, which remains after the juice is squeezed out. These medicines and applications must be repeated according to the violence of the symptoms, so as in some dangerous cases it must be given to the quantity of eight spoonfuls in an hour, and the wound dressed two or three times a day.

The above herbs may also be bruised and beat up into a paste with clay, and when necessary may be scraped down to the quantity of half a common spoonful, and given amongst a little rum and water, and repeated as the doses of the juice above mentioned. A little paste may be wet with rum, and rubbed over the wound.

N. B. He always used this method when he could not find the green herb. Sometimes the cure is entirely perförmed by the patient's chewing the Heart Snake-root, and swallowing the juice, and applying some of the same herb bruised to the wound. When the part is greatly inflamed and swollen, all the herbs in the following list are taken to the quantity of some spoonfuls of each, and boiled into a strong decoction, with which it is to be fomented several times a-day.

The herbs presented last by Sampson, are:—1. *Asarum cyclimini folia*, or Heart Snake-root of this province. 2. *Polypodium vulgare*, or common Polypody. 3. *Caryophyllata Virginia radice inodora*, or *Virginia avens*, called here Five fingers. 4. *Loachitis aspera*, or Rough spicewood. 5. *Hypnum julaceum*, or small erect Clubmoss. 6. *Gnaphalium humile*, or creeping Goldlocks.

Sampson frequently went about with rattlesnakes in calabashes, and would handle them, put them into his pocket or bosom, and sometimes their heads into his mouth without being bitten. In proof of the efficacy of his medicine, he several times suffered himself to be bitten by the most venomous snakes, and once let his wounds come so near mortification, that it was doubted whether he could recover—yet he cured himself with them; he disarmed any snake of its venom with some one of the herbs. It is said chewing the Heart Snake-root, and spitting the juice upon a snake will instantly kill it."—*From an old Almanac, published in* 1780, *by John Tobler.*

The negro Cæsar's cure for poison, for discovering which the Assembly of South Carolina purchased his freedom, and gave him an annuity of one hundred pounds.

1782.—*Cæsar's cure for the bite of a rattlesnake.* Take of the roots of Plantain or Hoarhound, (in summer roots and branches together) a sufficient quantity, bruise them in a mortar and squeeze out the juice; of which give as soon as possible, one large spoonful; if the patient is swollen you must force it down his throat; this generally will cure, but if he finds no relief in an hour afterwards, give another spoonful which never has failed. If the roots are dried they must be moistened with a little water. To the wound may be applied a leaf of good tobacco moistened with rum.

For the New England Farmer.

THE TEETH.

Mr. Editor—An article in the last Farmer says, it has been thought a gargle of vinegar may be useful to clean and preserve the Teeth, being destructive to animalcules, &c.; but I believe any liquid that can remove tarter will affect the enamel. Those teeth which are least used are hardest to keep clean, and not chewing food sufficiently may therefore be one cause of foul teeth. —Rubbing the gums hard with salt and water keeps them in a healthy state; washing frequently behind the ears with cold water is said to prevent the aching, though not the decay of teeth: Hollow teeth are worth preserving when, not having become painful, the decay can be entirely scraped and wiped out and strips of gold leaf crowded in by the dentist's tool. Typ.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS.

An excellent collection of Garden and Flower Seeds of very best quality, in papers of 6¼ cents each, constantly on hand and for sale at New England Seed Store of
GEO. C. BARRETT.

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,
1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.
Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation. m 14

STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has received a lot of 106 pieces superior straw carpeting white and fancy checks, 5-4, 6-4, and 7-4 widths, which he will sell by the piece or yard at very low prices. Also, Canton Straw table matts. istf. a 16.

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